

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. I, George B. Teschick, Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation for the week ending December 11, 1893, was as follows:

Average circulation for November, 24,210. A FEW more changes in the Wilson tariff bill and its own author won't be able to recognize it.

THE revised gas ordinance is not making great headway, but still there has been a good deal of light thrown on the subject.

OMAHA'S proverbial hospitality should provide a warm reception for the mayors and chiefs of police visiting us from interior Nebraska cities.

PRENDERGAST'S trial demonstrates once more that it is always the juror most anxious to be excused upon whose service both sides in a trial insist.

The State Board of Transportation is still taking testimony under the transfer switch law. Prospects are good for the lapse of the predicted two years before the first decision is given to the public.

POSTPONING the time for the new tariff bill to take effect from March to June only unnecessarily prolongs the suspense. If the democratic congress intends to strike the blow at American industries let it strike at once.

BARRETT SCOTT prefers to remain in duration vile for a little while longer. He is being made as comfortable as possible during his confinement, and then, too, that ball bond has been placed a trifle high for these hard times.

A PERIODICAL investigation of school board affairs might serve to remind some of the subordinate officials that rules and regulations were made to be observed and not to be violated whenever their convenience is at stake.

THE salient features of the revised gas ordinance should be a royalty on gas consumed to pay for the franchise, the right of the city to purchase the works at actual value and efficient safeguards to compel the company to carry out its obligations to consumers and to the city.

WHEN the Macleod investigating committee finishes its work it might, with advantage, uncover some of the dubious transactions of certain members of the Board of Education, who are not placed in any very enviable light by the disclosures made in connection with Macleod's misconduct.

DEMOCRATS in Pennsylvania have decided not to nominate any one to contest for the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman O'Neill. The recent republican avalanche is altogether too fresh in their memories. They prefer to husband their strength for more favorable opportunities.

MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN'S program contemplates devoting the whole winter to a southern lecture tour. The new master workman appears to be adopting his predecessor's conception of the order as an organization existing solely to promote his own interest and to spread his own notoriety.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS is reported to be looking for a receiver for the failed Citizens National bank of Grand Island and expresses his preference for a capable man and a democrat. We sincerely trust that the comptroller has not prescribed qualifications irreconcilably inconsistent with one another.

PEOPLE who buy oil in Nebraska are entitled to get what they pay for. Fraudulently designed trade marks are no tests of safety so long as the execution of our oil inspection laws is a farce. If the present oil inspectors do not want to enforce the law test prescribed by the legislature let them make way for men who will.

NOT since 1888 have the republican pluralities in Iowa been so large as they are this year. Governor Boies has been taught by the official returns that the people of Iowa are confirmed in their opposition to third term candidates for state office, without regard to the fact that the democratic nominee accented a place on the ticket for the sole purpose of using it as a stepping stone for his senatorial ambition.

WE HOPE that the bill which Congressman Mercer has just successfully engineered through the house, changing the times and places fixed for holding federal courts in Nebraska, will not interfere with the annual bear hunt that has become a standing order on the court calendar for this district. This matter should be looked into at once. If the new court schedule requires a session during the hunting season no time should be lost in having it properly amended before the bill passes the senate.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The chairman of the ways and means committee said in his report accompanying the publication of the tariff bill that sugar had been found a difficult subject to deal with. The treatment of it agreed upon by the democratic members of the committee, namely, reducing the duty on refined sugar from one-half to one-quarter cent per pound and providing for the gradual extinguishment of the bounty in eight years, was evidently not final, for although the democratic portion of the ways and means committee adheres to this arrangement it will undoubtedly be vigorously antagonized when the tariff bill comes before the house, not only by the republicans, but by a number of democrats also. The principal ground of opposition will be that the provision for gradually extinguishing the bounty is in violation of what is practically a contract between the government and the producers and manufacturers of sugar and would work a grave injustice to the latter. It will be contended by those who take this view that congress has no moral right to thus confiscate the property of those who in good faith invested capital in the industry, believing that the bounty provided for in the existing tariff law would continue during the prescribed period, as they had every reason to believe from the terms of the law.

Recently published statistics of sugar consumption in the United States are interesting and instructive in their bearing upon this question. There was consumed in this country in 1892, according to the most trustworthy estimate, 4,116,000,000 pounds of sugar, or a little more than sixty-four pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States. In a family of five persons it signified an average of 3214 pounds. Before the enactment of the bounty law sugar sold at 8 1/2 cents a pound, and the amount of sugar which the American people consumed in 1892, as given above, would have cost at 8 1/2 cents a pound, the enormous sum, in round numbers, of \$343,000,000. The average price of sugar since the passage of the bounty law has been about 5 1/2 cents, at which price the cost of the sugar consumed in 1892 was only a little over \$228,000,000, so that under the existing law affecting sugar there was saved to the people nearly \$117,000,000. As between the price that prevailed before the present law went into effect and the average price since every family of five persons using 3214 pounds of sugar a year has saved \$9 on this article of domestic use. Such facts ought to be carefully considered by the people, or at any rate by those classes of the people to whom such a saving on a single necessary is important. It is demonstrable that with a proper encouragement of the domestic sugar industry, following the judicious example of European countries which have made the production of sugar highly profitable, the United States can in time produce sufficient of this necessary to supply the home demand and as we make progress toward this result sugar will be still further cheapened. It has been well remarked that the trouble with this new and promising industry is that the masses do not appreciate its great importance.

A DISAPPOINTING LEADER.

When General Master Workman Powderly was forced to step down from his position at the head of the Knights of Labor, which had become a fifteen-year dictatorship, it seemed as if there was some vitality left among the organization which at one time had a muster roll of 750,000 men. The elevation of Mr. Sovereign to Powderly's place was naturally regarded as a proof that the autocratic principle so dangerous to all bodies had been relegated to the rear and the principle of rotation in office had attained the mastery. Reinforced by new blood and with clear-headed leadership that aimed at practical results rather than blowing bubbles and fighting windmills, the order appeared to be in a fair way of regaining lost ground and becoming useful to the great mass of wage workers not enrolled among the trades unions.

The first manifesto issued by Grand Master Sovereign is decidedly disappointing. It is a bombastic effort at spread-eagledism and a rehash of exploded platitudes without a single new idea or practical suggestion for the relief of idle workmen and the improvement of the condition of those who are at work. Mr. Sovereign starts out by telling the knights that "a great struggle is being waged between two great organizations. The contest is between the dollars of the Shylock and the bone and sinew of the industrial masses, a contest between organized land monopoly and the natural rights of God's homeless people; between the federated and oppressed humanity. Oppulence is fast becoming a monarch. Distributive production is dying out, and society is tending to produce the results of labor managed by large corporations. Combinations of money and brains are fast reducing independent operators to mere wheels in the machinery of vast manufacturing concerns, while a merciless money power is subjugating labor, robbing industry and destroying the liberties of the common people. With the menacing influences and the monopolizing of national bounties, I appeal to you to rally to the rescue under the shield of our noble order. Go out in the highways and hedges and call the weary wanderers and marshal the hosts of toil for a final and triumphant struggle for everlasting freedom from the thralldom of greed. Meet the money power in the middle of the road. Let there be no compromise of these lines and we will put industry above idleness and elevate the servile from the growing degradation to the rights and dignity of man."

These high-sounding phrases are mere rubbish gathered from novel writing visionaries who never grapple in a business way with a single problem of the hour. What is the use of talking about natural rights of God's homeless people and opinions fast becoming a monarch. What are the natural rights of God's homeless people and how are these rights to be established and restored? "Keep in the middle of the road," says Mr. Sovereign. In what road? How is this merciless money power to be overcome? Is it by a general division of land and property? Will the farmers give up their lands and the real estate owners of cities vacate their houses at the bidding of anybody except after a bloody revolution? Talk about going out into the highways and hedges, calling the weary wanderers and marshaling the hosts of toil for a final and triumphant struggle! What rubbish and balderdash! What does Mr. Sovereign propose to do with his footsore hosts? Who is to supply them with food and raiment while they are out in the highways and among the hedges? Surely a man who talks that way has a ratchet wheel loose in his head.

If Mr. Sovereign had laid out a new plan for filling up the deserted ranks of the order and devised some means by which they could enforce fair treatment at the hands of their employers and bring about a resumption of industry all over the land he would be a human benefactor. But Mr. Sovereign is simply another Mary Lease. He repeats Donnelly, Bellamy and Governor Waite like a parrot and talks without investigating for himself what he is talking about. The American workman wants bread and not a sermon. He wants work at fair wages and not a pretention in the promised land. He can recite these things in his church. It is not a Christmas carol he needs, but a Christmas dinner.

HOW OMAHA SHOULD BE BOOMED.

We do not often have to go away from home to borrow an original idea and we are never hard up for practical suggestions for the promotion of the growth of Omaha. We cannot, however, refrain from repeating the following appeal which the Kansas City Journal made in its Sunday issue to the business men of that city: When Kansas City made her greatest stir in the world, so far as outside knowledge of her greatness is concerned, all of her citizens were working untidily for one object. There was no opposition on any subject that promised good for the city. Every man seemed to feel that in union there was strength, and the result of it all was that this city obtained the greatest amount of advertising ever known in the history of the country. Everybody worked for the city. What is needed now is another arousal of public feeling that will reach the extent of that which animated every breast in the boom days. It is neither necessary nor wise to erect another boom. All that is now required is a united effort on the part of the citizens to let the world know what we have here and how much benefit the outside people can derive from coming here either to do business or to live. Nor is the Commercial club the only organization that is depended upon to build up the city. Every commercial organization has a duty to perform and should begin at once to lay the lines that will make the city greater than any rival in all the territory that is tributary to her. This is a matter of vital interest to every man, woman and child in the city and one that all lines of business are deeply interested in. It is a matter that will bear more work than any individual line, for it means the welfare of all. There never was a time in the history of the city when so much good was possible and there never was a time when work would have better results. Let all unite, shoulder to shoulder, and send the city forward with an impetus that will overcome all opposition. The Commercial club is a most potent factor in building up the city and getting the different lines of trade united for the common good, and it is through the Commercial club that most of the work must come, but it is not a good thing for those citizens who are not members of the commercial organization to let all the work rest upon the shoulders of those who are. The Commercial club does as a body can be done individually to a degree by every citizen. Nor is it necessary for the individual to work alone, for the Commercial club and kindred bodies will welcome the efforts of each and every citizen, whether he be a member or not. Substitute Omaha for Kansas City and every word uttered by our contemporary is applicable with equal force to the men who constitute the brain and brawn of this community.

OLNEY ON THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The trusts and monopolistic combinations generally will find comfort and encouragement in Attorney General Olney's opinion of the federal anti-trust law, as set forth in his annual report. This official has found that the lawyers of the senate judiciary committee who framed this act, after long and careful deliberation, and the lawyers in both branches of congress, many of them eminent, who voted for it, not only failed to make plain the precise purposes of the statute, but showed a want of knowledge or judgment as to the power of congress to enact such legislation. Hence the popular impression that the aim and effect of this statute are to prohibit and prevent aggregations of capital in the form of trusts is unfounded or rests upon the smallest possible basis. Having stated his view of the limitations of the law, the attorney general submits these conclusions: That congress cannot limit the right of state corporations or of citizens in the acquisition, accumulation and control of property; that congress cannot prescribe the prices at which such property shall be sold by the owner, whether a corporation or individual; that congress cannot make criminal the intents and purposes of persons in the acquisition and control of property which the states of their residence or creation sanction; that "monopoly" as prohibited by the statute means an exclusive right in one party, coupled with a legal restriction or restraint upon some other party, which prevents the latter from exercising or enjoying the same right; and that contracts in restraint of trade and commerce, as prohibited, are contracts in general restraint thereof, and such as would be void at common law, independently of any statute. Having reached these conclusions, Mr. Olney reaches a difficult position in forming the opinion that "the case is popularly supposed to be covered by the statute are almost without exception obviously not within its provisions," and holding this opinion it

IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS MANIFESTED LITTLE INTEREST IN THE DIRECTION OF TESTING THE LAW. IT IS SOMEWHAT REASSURING, HOWEVER, TO LEARN FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT THAT HE HAS DEEMED IT HIS DUTY TO PUSH FOR IMMEDIATE HEARING OF A CASE INVOLVING THOSE QUESTIONS AND, UNLESS PREVENTED BY SOME UNFORESEEN OBSTACLE HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO HAVE IT ADVANCED FOR ARGUMENT AT THE PRESENT TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Certainly the trusts could desire no better advocacy than the present attorney general of the United States, and if his views of the existing law and of the powers of congress in respect to such legislation are sustained by the highest tribunal the monopolistic combinations in restraint of trade will be secure against interference so far as federal legislation is concerned. If the conclusions of Mr. Olney are right the general government cannot give the people relief from the exactions of monopoly and they will have to look to their legislatures for it. There is reason to expect, however, that the conclusions of the attorney general, in so far as they assert that congress has no power to prohibit the combinations and contracts described in the anti-trust law, will not be sustained by the supreme court, notwithstanding the fact that they have for authority a judicial decision of one of the associate justices of that court rendered when he was a circuit judge. Meanwhile the trusts may feel entirely confident that they have nothing to fear from the head of the federal Department of Justice.

THE ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE IN CHANGING THE TIME FOR THE NEW TARIFF BILL TO GO INTO EFFECT FROM MARCH 1 TO JUNE 1 SIMPLY RECOGNIZES THE FACT THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS THE MEASURE BEFORE THE EARLIER DATE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE BILL CAN BE PASSED PRIOR TO JUNE, BUT THIS IS BY NO MEANS CERTAIN, FOR HOWEVER RAPIDLY IT MAY BE PUSHED THROUGH THE HOUSE THE REPUBLICANS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE EVERY PROPER ADVANTAGE OF THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES UNDER THE RULES TO SECURE A FULL DISCUSSION. IT IS NOT PROBABLE THAT THE BILL CAN REACH THE SENATE BEFORE FEBRUARY, IF SOON, AND HOW LONG THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THAT BODY WILL HOLD IT NOBODY CAN TELL. AS IT WILL AT ONCE BEGIN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE, HOWEVER, IT OUGHT TO GET BEFORE THE SENATE VERY SOON AFTER LEAVING THE HOUSE. EXTENDING THE TIME WHEN IT SHALL GO INTO EFFECT THREE MONTHS WILL PROBABLY NOT BE REGARDED WITH FAVOR BY THE BUSINESS INTERESTS AFFECTED. THESE HAVE HOPED THAT IF THE BILL IS TO BECOME A LAW THE END WILL BE REACHED AT THE EARLIEST DATE POSSIBLE, AND EXTENDING THE TIME WILL ONLY PROLONG THE DEPRESSION FROM WHICH THEY ARE SUFFERING. EVERY DAY MAKES ADDITIONS TO THE NUMBER OF IDLE MILLS AND FACTORIES BY REASON OF THE UNCERTAINTY.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAXWELL STANDS UP IN DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE NOW WHILE HIS TERM OF OFFICE ON THE SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA IS ABOUT TO EXPIRE AS WHEN HE WAS FIRST ELECTED TO A POSITION UPON THAT TRIBUNAL. HIS DISSENTING OPINION IN THE ATCHISON & NEBRASKA CASE IS A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST RAILROAD DOMINATION OF THE COURTS. IT POINTS OUT IN WORDS CLEAR AND PLAIN JUST WHERE THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS THE CONSOLIDATION OF COMPETING LINES, AND SHOWS HOW THE TWO RAILROADS IN QUESTION ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL INHIBITION. AS THE BEB DECLARED AT THE TIME THE DECISION OF THE COURT WAS MADE PUBLIC, IF THESE TWO RAILROADS DO NOT FORM COMPETING LINES THE WHOLE RAILWAY WORLD WILL BE SEARCHED IN VAIN FOR TWO ROADS WHOSE CONSOLIDATION THE COURT WOULD FEEL ITSELF JUSTIFIED IN HOLDING TO BE VOID. THE MAJORITY DECISION PRACTICALLY ADMITS THAT THE ATCHISON & NEBRASKA IS A COMPETING LINE, BUT THINKS THE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE IT TO BE EXEMPTED FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL PENALTY FOR CONSOLIDATION. THE DISSENTING OPINION GIVES THE ONLY ARGUMENT LOGICALLY CONSISTENT WITH THE PREVIOUS DECISION OF THE COURT IN THE SAME CASE.

TRIFLING IMPEDIMENTS.

The federal constitution is a hindrance to Governor Waite's state coinage scheme, but Waite is not the man to stand back on account of a little thing like the constitution.

NO DANGER OF A ROW.

Neither Russia nor any other European power is going to start a war in winter, except on great provocation, and there does not appear to be any provocation at the present time. Four or five months hence the weather will be more favorable for campaigning than it is now. It is safe to predict that the peace of Europe will not be broken before April or May at the earliest.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

Nine churches in Chicago announced that they will be thrown open nightly during the winter to the homeless poor of the city. The denominations represented are Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Christian, German Lutheran and Congregational. This is true practical benevolence, and will do more to convince the homeless poor that the churches are interested in their welfare than any amount of preaching.

HOAR AND HAWAII.

Senator Hoar would find it a difficult matter to apply his Hawaiian principles to other affairs and retain a reputation for honesty. He said that the suggestion that the United States should annex Hawaii in recognition of the government had nothing to do with the case. The establishment of that government was a fact and not a question of right or wrong. So also the possession by a thief of stolen money is a fact, but it does not preclude an inquiry as to how he got it. But there is no use attempting a discussion of the Hawaiian question until the president voluntarily or on reply to an inquiry from congress, tells us what he has done or proposes to do in the matter.

TARIFF SHOTS.

Cincinnati Commercial. Sophomoric Wilson has not time these days to listen to protests against his industry killer. He will, however, find abundant time to listen to the protest of the people of West Virginia, which will be uttered at the polls when Mr. Wilson seeks another term. His constituents, at least, know the way to Mr. Wilson's car.

Philadelphia Times: These men are acting on their old assumption that the people are mostly fools. The people, it is true, have been fooled for a long time, but you cannot fool "all the people all the time," and the hollowness and wickedness of this canard have become so apparent that its continuance must injure the holders themselves.

Chicago Tribune: Nothing more demoralizing or productive of distrust can be imagined than the substitution of ad valorem specific duties. It puts a premium on dishonesty. It deprives the government of revenue and the manufacturer of a good part of the security protection he may seem to have. The change is a vicious one and the republicans in the house and senate should accept the challenge. Few are familiar to merchants, but not to the people generally.

Chicago Record: A reasonable conclusion is that, having become so unpopular that its continuance must injure the holders themselves, the tariff bill should be repealed. Nothing more demoralizing or productive of distrust can be imagined than the substitution of ad valorem specific duties. It puts a premium on dishonesty. It deprives the government of revenue and the manufacturer of a good part of the security protection he may seem to have. The change is a vicious one and the republicans in the house and senate should accept the challenge. Few are familiar to merchants, but not to the people generally.

Washington Star: Business interests are beginning to accommodate themselves to the changed industrial conditions which are foreshadowed by a tariff bill to which all parties of the administration are pledged. The latest firm to announce its compliance is a big cottony concern in Connecticut, which on Monday posted up a notice which reads: "The Wilson bill, as reported, reduces the duty on pocket cutlery about 50 per cent. If it becomes a law it will become necessary to reduce the wages from 40 to 50 per cent. We shall make no deductions on what little work we may have to do this month. If we start up after January 1 we shall probably reduce the wages from 40 to 50 per cent. The bill finally passes in its present form still further reductions may be expected. We shall use every honorable means to have the schedule amended favorably and give our employees the benefit of it. We make this statement early, that any of our operatives who desire may have the ample opportunity of seeking work for next year in better favored occupations."

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The new Baptist church at Norfolk has been formally consecrated to the Lord. Spontaneous combustion caused considerable damage to Montgomery & Colton's coal house at York.

Chicago Record: Wilson was arrested at Table Rock charged with robbing his roommate of a suit of clothes. Sneak thieves at York are making away with the property of the people. The latest thing to go was a bicycle.

The 2-year-old child of F. E. Tackley of Pawnee City fell out of his high chair and broke his right arm. The resignation of Rev. Mr. Powell as pastor of the Congregational church at Hastings will take effect January 1. His poor health necessitated a change.

Exposed: King, an insane man living near Arapahoe, got off a train at Holdrege Saturday night and wandered into the country, where he was found Sunday morning, having strayed to a farm house. He imagines some one is going to behead him on the old French plan with a guillotine. His railroad ticket reads from Chicago to Arapahoe. He says he was in the car and saw the train would not ride further on the train and hence alighted at Holdrege.

The Kearney Journal announces that the cotton mill will be active operations with an increased force by January 1. The mill has not closed up because of lack of capital, and is simply being sold as a formality to the city. As such it can be accepted and disbursed the working cash capital of the mill will be increased and the mill run to its full capacity. The cotton mill has been a source of the storm of democratic depression even better than was anticipated.

BILLIONS COME TO STAY.

"Billion congresses" are likely to be the order of the day in the future. As the country is being depopulated and the circle of its interests and activities broadens the expenses of the government must continue to grow larger and larger. This is a principle which is as potent and as pervasive in the world of society as the law of gravitation is in the physical world. The existence of this principle is a fact and it is a fact that the other necessary of keeping governmental expenditures as low as intelligent economy permits. Money for the public service should be raised by taxation, but all the taxes should be stopped and unnecessary disbursements of all sorts discontinued. It will strike most people who look at the estimates and expenditures that as a permanent means a committee selected an inappropriate time for its reduction of the customs duties. More revenue from duties rather than less is what is needed in the present exigency.

THE DISCOURAGE OF ROBBERY.

The federal law officers seem determined to make a clean sweep of the "bond investment" companies. They have instructed the customs authorities to deny the United States mails to these concerns. The order cuts the ground from beneath the feet of the companies, for their only hope of conducting their fraudulent enterprises on a large scale lies in flooding the country with deceptive circulars for the eye of the chance fool. By their refusal to be followed by appeals to the courts in the interest of the excluded companies, many of which are rich and powerful, but the end is bound to be the arrest of the attorney general's opinion. The evidence of their fraudulent intent is abundant. It cannot be concealed behind such titles as "Provident," "Guarantee" and "Equitable." Robbery would be robbery still if it were called philanthropy and indulged in by members of the church.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. If the cup of horror and loathing inspired by the principles and practices of the anarchists had not been full already it would have overflowed when a bomb was thrown from the gallery of the floor of the French assembly, with fatal results. This, like the theater explosion in Barcelona and the fight in Trafalgar square, is the mere madness of ferocious beasts. There is no room for discussion, none for moralizing, none for talk of cause and effect in occurrences like these. The demands of the social order become once more simple and primitive. To hunt down and dispatch these murderous maniacs is the first and only duty; and the only duty is to hunt them down and dispatch them that makes it necessary, the better.

OIL INSPECTION.

The OMAHA BEE is doing meritorious work in showing up the poor quality of the coal oil on sale in this city. The investigations it looks as though Nebraska had become the dumping ground for all the dangerous, second-hand, and inferior oil companies had to place on the market. The proper officials should lose no time in going to the bottom of the affair and bringing the law bearers down on the lives of whole families promptly to time. We should like to hear of some vigorous prosecutions under our law. The facts are as bad as stated in THE BEE.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The house of Rothschild has made its annual gift of 100,000 francs to assist the town's in Paris who are in difficulties over their debt.

Edward Barron, the San Francisco mining man who died a few days ago, landed in California at the age of 23 with 10 cents. He died worth \$2,000,000.

Foreman Nightingale recently celebrated her 73rd birthday anniversary. For many years she has been confined to her home by constant ill health. She makes her home with her brother-in-law, Sir Harry Vernon, in Devonshire.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has been ordered by his physician to leave London and rest completely in another climate. Mr. Morley is suffering from overwork. Prof. Bryce will assume Mr. Morley's parliamentary duties during his absence.

President Eliot of Harvard isn't afraid to stand up in public meeting and declare that he takes wine at dinner and thinks it no sin, although he disapproves of public bars. No one can dispute his courage, however much opinions may differ regarding the correctness of his views.

J. W. Wainwright of the Imperial bank of Japan and G. Nagasaki of the Yokohama Specie bank visited the Denver, Colo., smelters. They expect to be in Washington this winter for the purpose of acquainting themselves more familiarly with the national banking system.

J. J. Van Allen has shaken the dust of America from his feet and sailed for his native land. He is the character of an American minister. His departure came within two days of the publication of his resignation as minister to the Netherlands. His friends knew he was going away, and some secret seems to have been maintained regarding his departure.

The oldest judge of Essex Masons in America, St. John's Lodge of Boston, recently held its 100th annual meeting, at which the new officers were installed by Wyzeman Marshall, who was master of the lodge in 1838, 1850 and 1870. The lodge possesses two carved benches of grapes that are the original tavern sign marking the front of the Branch of Grapes Inn in Boston, where the first lodge of Free Masons in America was established in 1733.

In a little coffin about fifteen inches long the oldest and other members of the body of a man, whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a cabinet, issued forth from the morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere La Chaise cemetery. They were the remains of Baron de Reineck, who in the heyday of his power was the chief minister of Louis Napoleon, controlling even the destinies of ministers and influencing the policy of the nation.

THE MARY HULLS.

Midway placance is sadly demoralized. A mass of ruins marks the location of formerilarity. Old Vienna is but a heap of lumber, glass and rubbish. The foreign cheaters have become the property of house-wreckers, and cafes and other buildings which were once the pride of the city are now a mass of ruins. The only attraction remaining that looks familiar is the Ferris wheel, and portions of it have been removed and placed under shelter. The rest of the structure has been torn up, and the macadam sold to contractors. The amphitheater of Buffalo Bill's wild west show remains just as he and his braves left it.

Most of the state and foreign buildings have been sold at auction or at private sale. The site streets of the placance have been cleared, and the remains of the exposition company who yet remain are quartered in the Terminal and Service buildings.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The storm center is in the rear of the building. The Atlanta Constitution: The storm center is in the rear of the building. The Atlanta Constitution: The storm center is in the rear of the building.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Tommy-Paw, what is the matter with you? Mr. Fitz-Preety often he is a man who works the party.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The top-heavy exuberance of the body of a man, whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a cabinet, issued forth from the morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere La Chaise cemetery. They were the remains of Baron de Reineck, who in the heyday of his power was the chief minister of Louis Napoleon, controlling even the destinies of ministers and influencing the policy of the nation.

BRIGHAMTON TRIBUNE.

The practice of speaking of a railroad train as feminine gender is wrong, especially if they are mail trains.

YONKERS STATISMAN.

The chief objection to the bill is that it insists that every one else shall know it all too.

CHICAGO RECORD.

Mamma, I wish you wouldn't ask me to receive Mr. Sledge's attentions. Why, I can't tolerate him. It is his "Jane's Mother-I'm not particular about that daughter. I merely want you to marry him."

BUFFALO COURIER.

Teacher—Can any of you tell me what is meant by "home industries"? Billy Bright (promptly)—Up to our house they're mostly sawin' wood an' carryin' it to coal.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

"Dis 'ting may be called tender," mused Mr. Hungry Higgins as the smoke and clinders slowly ascended into the air. "Ossel, dirtiest Sussel, I chew kerechew, kerechew!"

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

"Rise Susad, I have dowed you—Kerechew," exulted the Sub-eighteen buldies, all therefore in a row, as they first When I this warb confession, So frankly take to you—Ossel, dirtiest Sussel, I chew kerechew, kerechew!"

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

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Foreman Nightingale recently celebrated her 73rd birthday anniversary. For many years she has been confined to her home by constant ill health. She makes her home with her brother-in-law, Sir Harry Vernon, in Devonshire.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has been ordered by his physician to leave London and rest completely in another climate. Mr. Morley is suffering from overwork. Prof. Bryce will assume Mr. Morley's parliamentary duties during his absence.

President Eliot of Harvard isn't afraid to stand up in public meeting and declare that he takes wine at dinner and thinks it no sin, although he disapproves of public bars. No one can dispute his courage, however much opinions may differ regarding the correctness of his views.

J. W. Wainwright of the Imperial bank of Japan and G. Nagasaki of the Yokohama Specie bank visited the Denver, Colo., smelters. They expect to be in Washington this winter for the purpose of acquainting themselves more familiarly with the national banking system.

J. J. Van Allen has shaken the dust of America from his feet and sailed for his native land. He is the character of an American minister. His departure came within two days of the publication of his resignation as minister to the Netherlands. His friends knew he was going away, and some secret seems to have been maintained regarding his departure.

The oldest judge of Essex Masons in America, St. John's Lodge of Boston, recently held its 100th annual meeting, at which the new officers were installed by Wyzeman Marshall, who was master of the lodge in 1838, 1850 and 1870. The lodge possesses two carved benches of grapes that are the original tavern sign marking the front of the Branch of Grapes Inn in Boston, where the first lodge of Free Masons in America was established in 1733.

In a little coffin about fifteen inches long the oldest and other members of the body of a man, whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a cabinet, issued forth from the morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere La Chaise cemetery. They were the remains of Baron de Reineck, who in the heyday of his power was the chief minister of Louis Napoleon, controlling even the destinies of ministers and influencing the policy of the nation.

THE MARY HULLS.

Midway placance is sadly demoralized. A mass of ruins marks the location of formerilarity. Old Vienna is but a heap of lumber, glass and rubbish. The foreign cheaters have become the property of house-wreckers, and cafes and other buildings which were once the pride of the city are now a mass of ruins. The only attraction remaining that looks familiar is the Ferris wheel, and portions of it have been removed and placed under shelter. The rest of the structure has been torn up, and the macadam sold to contractors. The amphitheater of Buffalo Bill's wild west show remains just as he and his braves left it.

Most of the state and foreign buildings have been sold at auction or at private sale. The site streets of the placance have been cleared, and the remains of the exposition company who yet remain are quartered in the Terminal and Service buildings.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The storm center is in the rear of the building. The Atlanta Constitution: The storm center is in the rear of the building. The Atlanta Constitution: The storm center is in the rear of the building.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Tommy-Paw, what is the matter with you? Mr. Fitz-Preety often he is a man who works the party.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The top-heavy exuberance of the body of a man, whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a cabinet, issued forth from the morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere La Chaise cemetery. They were the remains of Baron de Reineck, who in the heyday of his power was the chief minister of Louis Napoleon, controlling